From the hub city of Ogden, land settlement spread throughout Weber Valley. By 1851, settlers were living not only in Ogden City, but also at Easton, later known as Uintah, located in the mouth of Weber Canyon, at Bingham's Fort, now known as Lynne, and at Ogden Hole (North Ogden). And settlements continued to spring up in Weber Valley.
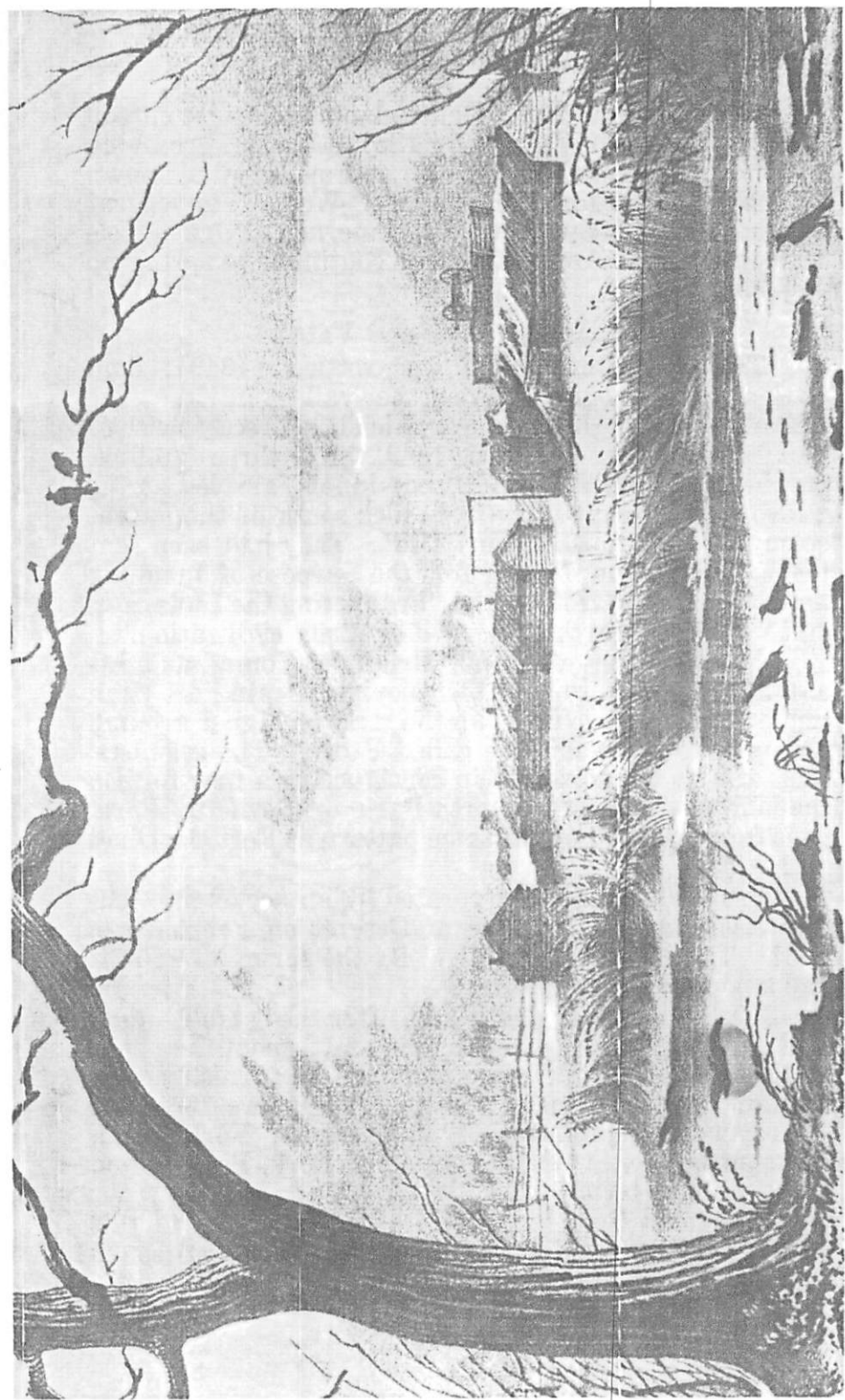
SETTLEMENT OF UTAH VALLEY

The year after Ogden was settled (1849), land settlement was begun in three other valleys in Utah. The first of these was Utah Valley, which lies directly south of Salt Lake Valley. In April, 1849, thirty-three families, numbering in all about 150 individuals, arrived at the Provo River, about forty-five miles south of the parent colony, and established Fort Utah. They had been sent there by Brigham Young for the purpose of farming, fishing, raising livestock and "instructing the Indians in cultivating the earth and teaching them civilization."

In the spring of 1850, Brigham Young and his associates decided to have the colonists vacate Fort Utah and build a city two miles up the river on higher ground. This settlement was to be called Provo. The colonists' first efforts were exerted in constructing a new fort on the land now known as North Park or Sowiette Park. This fort was built on the same pattern as Fort Utah had been.

Provo City was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret on February 6, 1851. The city grew rapidly. By the spring of 1854 it had a population of 1,359.

Within one year and a half after the establishment of Fort Utah, several other thriving settlements had been established in Utah Valley, destined to furnish homes for hundreds of pioneer families. The years 1850 and 1851 saw the establishment of American Fork, Lehi, Pleasant Grove, Springville, Spanish Fork, Payson, and Alpine, others being formed later.

American Fork, the first town established in this valley after the founding of Provo, was settled by Stephen Chipman, Arza Adams, and others. They came directly

"Fort Utah, 1849"